

INTERNATIONAL

JULY 1970

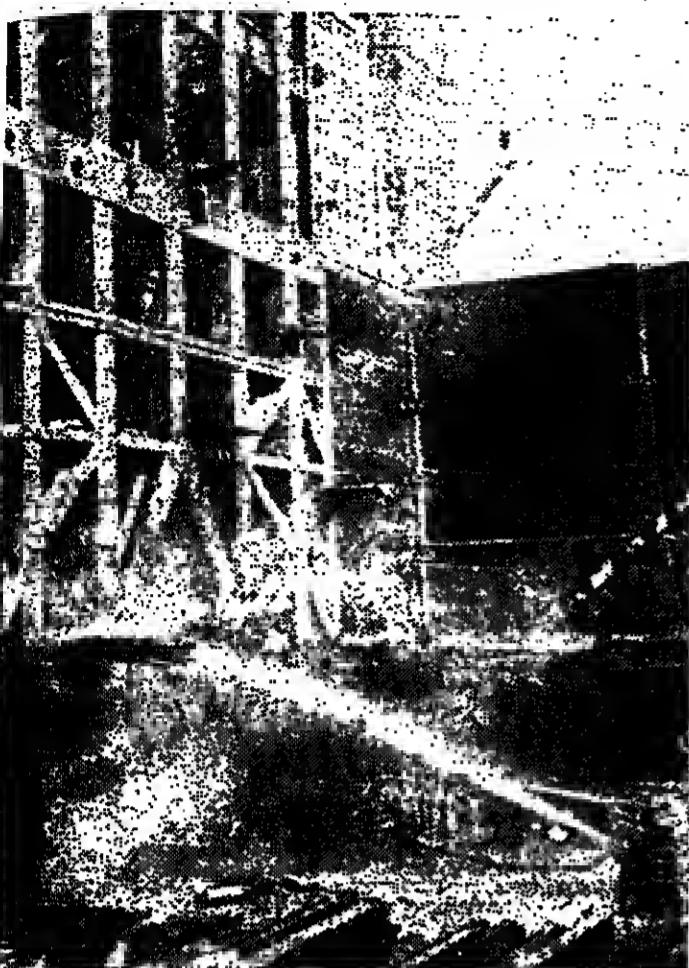
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1970

27,112

Established 1887



Associated Press
NEW YORK BLASTS—Firemen play a hose on a still smoking area of the World Trade Center construction site following a series of explosions yesterday.

New World Trade Center

Blasts Rock N.Y.C. Building That Will Be World's Tallest

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI)—A series of propane gas explosions at the construction site of what is to be the world's tallest building today ten minutes after an anonymous caller warned police of a bombing there.

First reports indicated only one "officer" injured injuries at the site of the World Trade Center, two towers eventually will rise to 110 stories in lower Manhattan. One tower has reached 100 stories; the other 57.

Members of the police department's bomb squad were on their way to the site in response to a threat when five propane tanks at the bottom of the excavation

Vatican to Include Sex Study in New Training of Priests

VATICAN CITY, March 16 (UPI)—The Vatican outlined major reforms today in the training of priests, including sex education and ways to make them more aware of the world they live in.

A document laying down guidelines for one of the most sweeping reforms in four centuries made no concessions to demands priests be allowed to marry.

Instead, bishops around the world were asked to initiate a training program at high school and college levels which would raise sex to an impersonal level.

"For this," said the documents, "proper sex education is required, much for mature students consists of education to elicit love of persons rather than a sometimes ardent insistence on avoiding sins."

The Vatican also suggested bishops give seminarians more control over their training and curriculum and give trainee priests a form of on-the-job training.

"There should be a real though secret contact with world problems and world developments," said French-born Gabriel Cardinal Garrone, head of the Vatican's Department for Catholic Education.

He said the 15,000-word Latin document should produce priests in tune with the modern world.

The reforms asked men preparing for the priesthood to accept sex as "a gift of God," but said they needed a proper sex education to make up their minds. "Let... young men be gradually initiated and led to experience human, brotherly, personal love... for all and everyone, but especially for the poor, the underprivileged and the weak," the document said. "In this way, they will overcome loneliness in their hearts."

The document was considered one of the most sweeping reforms on the Council of Trent, in 1563.

Swiss Consulate Shut in Salisbury

BERN, March 16 (AP)—The Swiss government decided today to close down its consulate in Salisbury following the proclamation of the Republic of Rhodesia.

Switzerland had previously announced it would keep the consulate open, but reconsidered when Western nations shut down their representations in the Rhodesian capital.

Socialist Coalition Upset in Finnish Vote



President Urho Kekkonen faced with a change in government.

The Socialist, who held a 103-97 majority in the outgoing 200-member parliament, blamed their poor showing on a weak participation in the election. Only 71.5 percent of the voters—against 84.9 percent four years ago—went to the polls.

The total electorate was 3,095,000.

Israel Says It Downed Cairo MiG Commandos Hit Syrian Posts Again

TEL AVIV, March 16 (UPI)—Israeli jets pounded Egyptian military targets today and shot down an Egyptian MiG-21 jet that tried to intercept a reconnaissance flight between strikes, military spokesman said.

Israeli aerial cannon hit another Soviet-built MiG-21 when Egyptian interceptors rose to attack an Israeli reconnaissance flight over the central sector of the Suez Canal about 2 p.m., the spokesman said.

Israeli pilots reported they did not see the Egyptian pilot bail out before the first MiG crashed 12 miles inside Egypt. They reported seeing their cannot fire rip into the other MiG-21 but did not see it crash.

In Cairo, a military spokesman announced that an Egyptian MiG jet interceptors engaged three waves of Israeli warplanes today in a series of dogfights and shot down one Israeli jet.

The Israeli reconnaissance flight took place after waves of jets pounded Egyptian military targets in the central sector of the canal for two hours and ten minutes during the morning, Israeli communiques said.

They struck up to 16 miles inside Egypt.

Follow Up Raid

After the reconnaissance flight—and the air battle—Israeli jets swept in over the central sector again at 4 p.m. in a ten-minute follow-up raid on Egyptian military installations, the spokesman said.

Israeli pilots reported they saw no Egyptian interceptors during the air strike.

All planes—including those of the reconnaissance mission and in the dogfight it triggered—returned safely to base, spokesman said.

To the north, Israeli commandos followed up their first strike into Syria since June 1967, war's last night with a second raid before dawn today.

The commandos destroyed a culvert spanning a new military supply road and Syrian Army pillboxes near the village of Gaseem, in southern Syria, six miles from the cease-fire line running along the Israeli-held Golani Heights, military spokesman said.

In Damascus, later, a Syrian military spokesman denied that an Israeli force had destroyed a bridge and two pillboxes near Gaseem, Reuters reported.

He said that three time bombs were thrown on open land without causing any damage.

Eight hours earlier helicopter-borne Israeli commando units flew deep into Syria to blow up a high-tension power pylon carrying electricity to Damascus and to shell a main Syrian Army base northeast of the Syrian capital, Israel announced.

The commandos destroyed a culvert spanning a new military supply road and Syrian Army pillboxes near the village of Gaseem, in southern Syria, six miles from the cease-fire line running along the Israeli-held Golani Heights, military spokesman said.

In Damascus, later, a Syrian military spokesman denied that an Israeli force had destroyed a bridge and two pillboxes near Gaseem, Reuters reported.

He said that three time bombs were thrown on open land without causing any damage.

Mr. McCloskey stressed that a "reported mutiny" had occurred. He said the department did not have enough information to determine precisely what happened.

Mr. McCloskey said Mr. Rives would press for the release of the ship, its cargo and all crew members who wish to leave Cambodia.

The names of the crew members who engineered the hijack, apparently with a fake bomb threat, were not immediately disclosed.

Mr. Rives was told by the Cambodian government that the decision regarding disposition of the ship, its cargo and the remaining 13 crew members, presumably including the captain, Donald Swann, would be made later.

The cargo consists of 500-pound and 750-pound bombs and other munitions bound for Thailand.

The other 24 members of the Columbia Eagle crew were tricked into abandoning ship in its boats.

The men in the boats were picked up by the Rappahannock, another munitions ship, and taken to Port Vayama, a Thai-U.S. ammunition port near Sattahip.

The State Department press officer, Robert J. McCloskey, said this afternoon: "We have since

White House Says Decision on Jets For Israel Is to Be Made This Week

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—A decision on the sale of U.S. jets to Israel will be announced later this week by the State Department, the White House said today.

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler reiterated that no decision on the proposed sale had been reached, saying "it's still under consideration."

Mr. Ziegler attached no special importance to the fact that the announcement was being made by the State Department rather than the White House.

"There's no question the President makes the final decision," Mr. Ziegler said. "The State Department usually announces matters of foreign interest."

A Clear Swing to the Right

Socialist Coalition Upset in Finnish Vote



President Urho Kekkonen faced with a change in government.

The Socialist, who held a 103-97 majority in the outgoing 200-member parliament, blamed their poor showing on a weak participation in the election. Only 71.5 percent of the voters—against 84.9 percent four years ago—went to the polls.

The total electorate was 3,095,000.



Associated Press
TALE OF THE SEA—Enrique Ramos Guzman, of the freighter Rappahannock, which picked up part of the crew of the Columbia Eagle, talks to a newsman at Vayama.

Rescued Men in Port

Cambodia Gives Asylum to 2 Who Hijacked Munitions Ship

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—The Cambodian government has notified the United States it has granted asylum to two Americans who hijacked the freighter Columbia Eagle, the State Department said.

Learned that Cambodian officials boarded the Columbia Eagle and have taken off the two, who requested asylum. And that's the state of the matter now."

Mr. McCloskey stressed that a "reported mutiny" had occurred. He said the department did not have enough information to determine precisely what happened.

Mr. McCloskey said Mr. Rives would press for the release of the ship, its cargo and all crew members who wish to leave Cambodia.

The names of the crew members who engineered the hijack, apparently with a fake bomb threat, were not immediately disclosed.

Mr. Rives was told by the Cambodian government that the decision regarding disposition of the ship, its cargo and the remaining 13 crew members, presumably including the captain, Donald Swann, would be made later.

The cargo consists of 500-pound and 750-pound bombs and other munitions bound for Thailand.

The other 24 members of the Columbia Eagle crew were tricked into abandoning ship in its boats.

The men in the boats were picked up by the Rappahannock, another munitions ship, and taken to Port Vayama, a Thai-U.S. ammunition port near Sattahip.

The State Department press officer, Robert J. McCloskey, said this afternoon: "We have since



Associated Press
Donald Swann, captain of the Columbia Eagle.

Hippies' Said to Have Tricked Crew Into Abandoning Ship

By Henry Kammer

YAYAMA AMMUNITION PORT, Thailand, March 16 (NYT)—Crew members of the ship Rappahannock, which arrived here today with 24 men who fled in lifeboats from the hijacked American munitions ship Columbia Eagle, rescued 15 crew members remaining aboard, steamed off at full speed toward the Cambodian coast, leaving the two lifeboats, one equipped with a motor, adrift.

Concern over Laos and particularly

on the point of whether the Nixon administration had agreed to seek the approval of Congress before sending any ground combat forces there,

At first Mr. Richardson, under questioning by Sen. Clifford P. Case, R. N.J., appeared to say that such an agreement had been made.

But then he added that he had better qualify this because he did not want to seem to impinge on the prerogatives of the President.

"I can't foreclose options that the President might care to exercise under other circumstances," he said.

This led Sen. Fulbright to comment that he had understood Secretary of State William P. Rogers had given the committee assurances in executive session two weeks ago that the explicit approval of Congress would be sought in advance of any decision to send U.S. ground forces into Laos.

Sen. John J. Williams, R. Del., said that his understanding was precisely the Rogers testimony was precisely the same.

Sen. Case, however, said he understood Mr. Richardson to be telling the committee that approval might amount to "acquisition by the failure of Congress to take any negative action" on a request for approval of use of ground forces in Laos.

Agnew Backs Bombing

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today that any halt in the U.S. bombing of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos as a condition

to a peace settlement was unwise.

"To go back and continue to prostrate ourselves on the altar of sacrifice to satisfy the critics whose opinions seem to concur with the opinions of the enemy, seems to be self-defeating," Mr. Agnew said on an NBC television program.

'One-Shot Resumption' in 1968

U.S. Broke Its Embargo on Arms to Greece

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The United States broke the embargo imposed on the delivery of heavy armaments to Greece in the fall of 1968 in the wake of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, American officials disclosed today.

It was a "one-shot resumption" of the delivery of larger military hardware at a time when there were strong indications that the Soviet Union was planning similar aggressive moves in the Balkans against Romania and Yugoslavia.

What was delivered remains a secret, but the shipment is understood to have included some jet aircraft and two minesweepers.

The United States suspended all military aid shipments to Greece after the April, 1967, military coup, but the delivery of small arms, ammunition, spare parts and other supplies.

Where the exact line between the two of the destroyers completed in Athens Feb. 3.

No Choice

One State Department official said today that, despite the embargo, the United States had no choice but to renew the loans.

"How can we say Greece is part of America's posture toward the Greek government—and of the embargo on major weapons—is renewing the loan of the submarine and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Austria	6 S	Libya	9 Plast.
Denmark	10 B.P.	Luxembourg	1.3 Ph.
France	120 O.P.	Netherlands	0.83 Flor.
Egypt	120 P.T.	Nigeria	1.04 N.A.
Germany	8.90 D.M.	Portugal	6 Ecu
Greece	1.04 Dr.	Spain	15 Ptas.
Iraq	20 Rials	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland	130 Lira	Turkey	2.50 S.L.
Italy	120 Lira	United Kingdom	0.50 P.
Israel	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

Senators Warned U.S. Withdrawal Might Doom Laos

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that withdrawal of all U.S. military forces from Laos might mean the collapse of the neutralist government of Prince Souvanna Phouma.

It also might mean, he testified, that the United States could not achieve its objective of restoring the 1962 Geneva accords, which set up the neutralist government.

Mr. Richardson's comments were in reply to the suggestion of Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R. Ky., that the U.S. forces in Laos simply be pulled out.

Sen. Cooper said he could not understand why the U.S. involvement in Laos was being broadened. Other committee members said the involvement already was much greater than they had realized, and voiced fears that an increase in American bombing there could lead to the dispatch of ground troops to Laos.

Mr. Richardson insisted, however, that "there are no plans under present circumstances to do this."

The under secretary appeared before the panel to reiterate the administration's new position, expressed in a letter to Chairman J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., last week, on a resolution to repeal the Tonkin Gulf grant of authority to the executive branch and three other similar "cold war" resolutions.

He testified and won praise from committee members for doing so, that the administration was not now opposed to repeal of these earlier measures.

Much of the questioning, however, centered on the rising Senate

Sihanouk Gets Soviet Pledge On Neutrality

'Uneasiness, Regret' Voiced

Cambodia Anti-Red Protests Upset Peking

HONG KONG, March 16 (UPI).—An official report from Peking today said Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai had "expressed uneasiness and regret" over the Cambodian demonstrations against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong missions in Phnom Penh.

The report, carried by Peking's Hsinhsia Press Agency, came as the Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was scheduled to fly from the Soviet Union to China and follow agreement by Cambodia, North Vietnam and representatives of the Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam to hold a meeting to discuss questions arising out of the demonstrations.

A Cambodian Embassy announcement in Moscow said Prince Sihanouk's departure for Peking was authorized to refute rumors circulating in Cambodia that Vietnamese nationals in Peking held demonstrations in front of the Cambodian Embassy in Peking and wrecked it.

'One-Shot Resumption'

U.S. Says It Broke Embargo On Heavy Weapons to Greece

(Continued from Page 1) continuing in the National Security Council. The review was begun by the Nixon administration shortly after it came into office early last year.

A State Department official said today that the council was awaiting a report from the new American Ambassador to Greece, Henry J. Tasca, who arrived in Athens earlier this winter.

The administration's action came to light with the recent publication of a transcript of House Armed Services Committee hearings on ship loans. The hearings, Feb. 3 and 4, were closed to the public.

The State Department witness the first day was Ronald I. Spiers,

director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs.

Mr. Spiers told the committee that instructions were issued to the U.S. Embassy in Athens in January to negotiate extension of these loans.

Mr. Spiers testified that the loan decision had been "reached jointly by the State Department and the Defense Department."

The committee chairman, L. Mendel Rivers, asked him whether the President had personally reviewed the decision. "It was approved in the White House," Mr. Spiers replied, "but I very much doubt that this went to the President."

The following day, Christian Chapman, director of the State Department's Office of Military Assistance and Sales, appeared before the committee. He reported that the American Embassy in Athens "has just reported that the loans have been extended" through an exchange of diplomatic notes.

One State Department official explained today that the embargo issue had been discussed within the department. It was decided, he said, that "since these ships were already in the Greek Navy," their loan "was not really related" to the ban.

The ships were officially termed "excess to Navy needs" at the time the United States lent them. They are old ships, of World War II or Korean vintage, and the submarine is diesel-powered.

The American embargo was put into effect in April, 1967, as a sign of Washington's disapproval of the abolition of parliamentary government in Greece. No definition of "major end items" has been offered, but officials say the term clearly includes sophisticated jet fighters, tanks, heavy artillery and warships.

Diplomatic sources reported in Athens last month that Greece was negotiating with France for the purchase of heavy arms denied it by the embargo.

Foreign Minister Athi Karjalainen of the Center party said, "The rightists—the Conservatives and the Rural party—won a lot but it does not make it any easier for Finland to go on with her traditional policies. I certainly hope that we can build another People's Front government. And as far as I can see, it is possible."

He said that the Center party will not be too eager to go into coalition with the Conservatives.

Finns Move To the Right

(Continued from Page 1)

showing was made by the Rural party, which held its lone seat and added another eight. The party appeared to gain most in the underdeveloped eastern election districts. The results are a major victory for party leader Veikko Vennamo, 51, who held the party's only seat at dissolution.

Foreign Minister Athi Karjalainen of the Center party said, "The rightists—the Conservatives and the Rural party—won a lot but it does not make it any easier for Finland to go on with her traditional policies. I certainly hope that we can build another People's Front government. And as far as I can see, it is possible."

He said that the Center party will not be too eager to go into coalition with the Conservatives.

Officials said the talks were "the last chance" for both sides to find a modus vivendi. Leaders of Cambodia's 38,000-man army were reported to be incensed over the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces continued presence in border areas where Cambodian charges, the intruders behave as the masters.

Officials said that recently a

Russian Buildup In Mediterranean

NAPLES, March 16 (Reuters).—The Soviet Navy has built up its fleet in the Mediterranean to at least 50 vessels—about 20 more than at this time last year, a U.S. Navy spokesman said here today.

He said he was confident Brazil would make every effort to meet the guerrillas' demands to "preserve my life . . . and this confidence in the Brazilian government never failed me."

The consul, who was bombarded with questions, said: "It is still obvious to me that a kidnapping is something worse than a press conference."

"From the very start they told me they had nothing against me personally or against the Japanese people. On the whole they treated me well," the consul said.

Scotland Yard To Probe Charges Of 1948 Massacre

LONDON, March 16 (AP).—The director of public prosecutions today ordered Scotland Yard to investigate the alleged massacre of 25 villagers in Malaya by British troops in 1948.

The move followed a request by the Ministry of Defense to the public prosecutor for advice. The police report will be submitted to the director of public prosecutions for possible legal action.

Charges of a massacre were first made in a mass-circulation newspaper Feb. 1. The newspaper published testimony of former British soldiers whose unit was involved in the alleged atrocity.

When the shooting first came to light 21 years ago, the then Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones told the House of Commons it was justified to prevent the 25 captives, suspected as Communists, from escaping.

The newspaper report claimed the captives were not trying to escape but were deliberately shot down. Immediately after the report, lawmakers called on Defense Secretary Denis Healey for an investigation.

Suicide on Airliner Identified as Fugitive

DENVER, March 16 (AP).—The FBI says an airline passenger who shot himself to death and wounded another passenger as the jetliner was flying over Nebraska Thursday was wanted in San Francisco on a charge of attempted murder.

It said the dead man was Henry Kellum, 35, a native of Alabama, who had used the name J. Thomas on his ticket.

Police had issued a warrant charging him with attempted murder in the shooting March 9 of Adam Rogers, a black neighborhood worker, who has been credited by police with cooling tempers during several tense racial situations. Mr. Kellum was also a Negro.

The wounded airline passenger, John Marvin Sage, 42, was in good condition in a hospital with a bullet wound in the neck.

Smallpox Scare Ends

BONN, March 16 (AP).—West Germany is again a smallpox-free area under international regulations, the Health Ministry announced today. It said no new cases have been registered in the last four weeks, which qualifies the country as smallpox-free.



Associated Press
BILINGUAL PROTEST—Cambodian students march through Phnom Penh during a massive protest demonstration yesterday against the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong.

With Inconclusive Results

Cambodia in Talks on Hanoi Exit

HANOI, March 16 (UPI).—Cambodia today temporarily suspended its ultimatum to North Vietnam and the Viet Cong to withdraw their troops from Cambodian territory by dawn on Sunday. Soon after the deadline expired, Cambodia announced its agreement to talk with Hanoi and Viet Cong representatives.

Declaring that the Vietnamese people "greatly rejoice" at the talks agreement, Nhan Dan said problems concerning relations between North Vietnam and Cambodia "must be settled through negotiations."

The Nhan Dan commentary said the immediate task was to "create an atmosphere favorable for the Vietnam-Cambodia meeting."

It asserted that Hanoi was "making big efforts in this direction" and hoped that the Cambodians would make similar efforts "in order to create conditions for the representatives of the parties concerned to meet in an atmosphere of brotherly solidarity."

A three-hour meeting on Cambodia's demand for the departure of an estimated 15,000 Vietnamese Communist troops appeared to have been inconclusive. Diplomatic observers noted that no official communiqué was issued and that no date was set for further talks, presumably pending consultations by both sides on the next move.

Cambodian negotiators confronted Hanoi and Viet Cong officials with a new demand for evacuation of the intruders while more than 20,000 nationalist youths, workers and students massed in front of the National Assembly building and shouted hostile slogans against the Vietnamese Communists.

Tension Still High

Tension remained high between the Cambodian population and the Vietnamese colony after last week's riots, during which mobs sacked the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong Embassies and damaged a number of private Vietnamese houses and shops here and in provincial towns.

Gen. Lou Noi, Cambodia's prime minister and defense minister, suspended his ultimatum to the Communists to clear out of frontier areas after Hanoi and the Viet Cong agreed to negotiate on the issue.

Cambodian officials remarked that it was the first time Hanoi and the Viet Cong had agreed to discuss the presence of their forces on Cambodian soil. In past years they have ignored Cambodia's insistence demands for such talks.

Officials said the talks were "the last chance" for both sides to find a modus vivendi. Leaders of Cambodia's 38,000-man army were reported to be incensed over the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces continued presence in border areas where Cambodian charges, the intruders behave as the masters.

Officials said that recently a

Cambodian parliamentary mission was halted in a frontier district by armed Viet Cong guerrillas.

The Cambodian Assembly sources said, was preparing legislation providing heavy punishment for Cambodians sympathizing with the Vietnamese Communists.

The Communist intruders or help them in any way.

The nationalist crowd, which dispersed peacefully today, also demanded stern punishment for Cambodians sympathizing with the Vietnamese Communists.

Light fighting was reported from the field. U.S. artillery fired at guerrilla units in the Demilitarized Zone yesterday in the first significant incident in the area in more than two months.

Military spokesman said the U.S. guns opened fire in response to an aerial report that guerrillas were on the move 600 yards south of the Ben Ha River, which separates the six-mile-wide buffer zone.

One guerrilla was killed in the artillery attack, military spokesman said.

Headquarters also announced the departure of more Americans for Laos and said U.S. troop strength in Vietnam fell to a 29-month low last week with the withdrawal of 3,900 Americans from the war zone.

The incident where the 12 Americans were killed, according to long-time Laos residents, occurred just two years ago, during the defense of an American radar station.

In his March 6 statement on Laos, Mr. Nixon said, "No American stationed in Laos has ever been killed in ground combat operations."

However, the White House confirmed today the deaths of Army Capt. Joseph K. Bush Jr. Without saying how many, Mr. Ziegler said the majority of the casualties would be U.S. civilians, some would be U.S. military.

The incident where the 12 Americans were killed, according to long-time Laos residents, occurred just two years ago, during the defense of an American radar station.

Although the mountain lies virtually on the North Vietnamese border, it was controlled by Mao partisans of the CIA-organized Clandestine Army until March, 1968.

Despite prohibition of foreign military intervention in Laos by the 1963 Geneva accords, the sources say construction of the Phou Pha Thi installation was being carried out by North Vietnamese and U.S. personnel who have fought in Laos from U.S. bases in South Vietnam and Thailand—failed to cover scores of Americans killed while performing military and military-support functions on the ground in Laos, in combat with North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops.

The installation was called Phou Pha Thi. The Phou Pha Thi is a 5,864-foot mountain, 190 miles northeast of Vientiane and about 160 miles west of Hanoi, in Communist-dominated Sam Neua Province.

Both countries were of great concern to the United Nations General Assembly at which 14 nations agreed to make Laos neutral under a tripartite coalition government headed by Prince Souvanna, officially.

The two countries were of great concern to the United Nations General Assembly at which 14 nations agreed to make Laos neutral under a tripartite coalition government headed by Prince Souvanna, officially.

The written request "woman to woman and mother to mother" was delivered at the Royal Palace by Mrs. Susan Hanley, 31, of San Diego, Calif., and Mrs. Carolyn Dennis, 30, of Corpus Christi, Texas.

They have repeatedly failed to learn anything from the North Vietnamese diplomatic delegation here. Today they said, "The North Vietnamese told their volunteers interpreter by telephone that they had no list of prisoners here in Paris. Their request for a personal interview was again rejected."

On March 16, 1968, the landing strip was lost, cutting Phou Pha Thi's only link with the outside world. North Vietnamese troops then fought their way up the exposed side of the mountain, advancing in some cases in hand-to-hand combat, and under heavy American air attack.

Inside a limestone cave and concrete bunker that served as main American headquarters, again according to American sources familiar with the incident, were between 20 and 21 Americans, mostly U.S. Air Force personnel, a number of CIA officers and some 100 Mao troops.

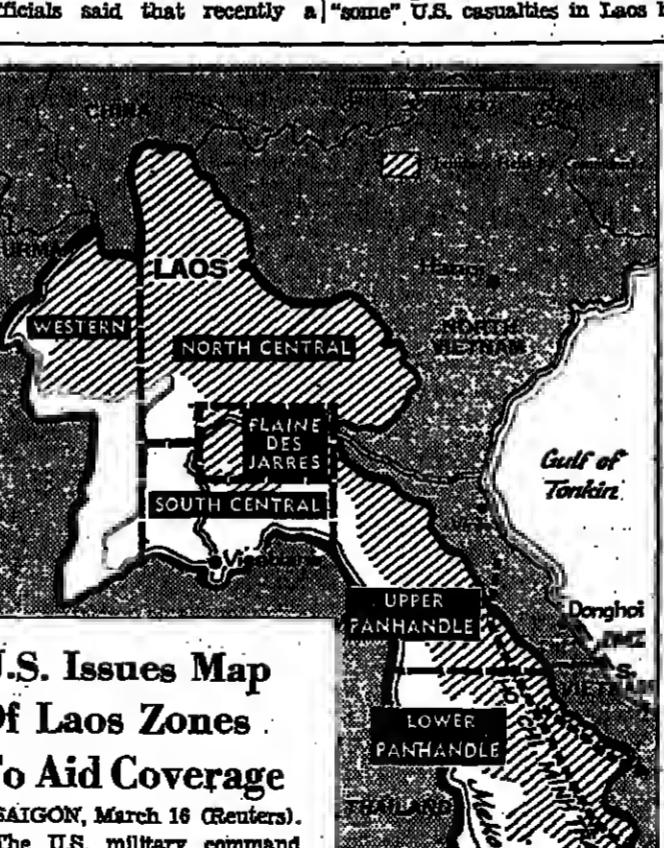
"They fought to the last man," said one American. "They were all killed on March 11, inside that grotto."

The U.S. government never has acknowledged officially the deaths of these Americans, nor the fact that Laotian territory within a few miles of North Vietnam was used to support the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

and from North Vietnam to the border of the Western area.

The command said last week that it would report aircraft losses in Laos on orders from Washington to keep the public better informed. The A-1 was the first plane announced lost since then.

Sources said helicopter crashes would also be included. But losses announced would be only aircraft based in South Vietnam and Thailand and not in Laos itself, they said.



U.S. Issues Map Of Laos Zones To Aid Coverage

SAIGON, March 16 (Reuters).

—The U.S. military command has published a map of Laos that divides the kingdom into six regions. The command said the map would be used to provide general locations when aircraft losses there were announced.

The map, issued to correspondents in Saigon, divides the country into these six regions: Western, North Central, Flaine des Jarres, South Central, Upper Panhandle and Lower Panhandle.

A command spokesman said the shooting down of a propeller-driven Air Force A-1 Tuesday occurred in the North Central area, which ranges from the plain to the Chinese border.

The map, issued to correspondents in Saigon, divides the country into these six regions: Western, North Central, Flaine des Jarres, South Central, Upper Panhandle and Lower Panhandle.

Sources said helicopter crashes would also be included. But losses announced would be only aircraft based in South Vietnam and Thailand and not in Laos itself, they said.

U.S. Announces Laos Strikes And Loss of Three Aircraft

SAIGON, March 16 (UPI).—The United States began announcing air strikes into Laos today and reported the loss of three more U.S. planes to ground fire there.

In its first announcement of the U.S. strikes, the command said Saigon said:

"Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps aircraft yesterday continued interdiction operations against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos. Air Force aircraft flew combat support missions in Laos for Royal Laotian forces. In addition, B-57s participated in interdiction operations along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos."

The official disclosure that American planes are bombing Laos, along with the announcement of U.S. plane losses there, means a further step in taking the wraps off what has since 1964 been a secret air campaign.

The announcement did not give the numbers of tactical and strategic B-57 strikes down in Laos yesterday. The command said a few hours earlier that it would report only the fact that such strikes had been flown.

The losses were two Navy A-4 Skyhawk jets and an Air Force OV-10 propeller-driven Bronco. The Bronco was shot down last night in Laos's upper panhandle and its pilot was rescued, spokesman said.

One of the Skyhawks was hit by ground fire yesterday and crashed into the ocean off North Vietnam, but its pilot was rescued. The other A-4 went down Saturday and its pilot was recovered.

On the Vietnam battlefield, guerrillas shelled a allied base last night and today and spokesman said U.S. casualties were 11 wounded.

Light fighting was reported from the field. U.S. artillery fired at guerrilla units in the Demilitarized Zone yesterday in the first significant incident in the area in more than two months.

Military spokesman said the U.S. guns opened fire in response to an aerial report that guerrillas were on the move 600 yards south of the Ben Ha River, which separates the six-mile-wide buffer zone.

One guerrilla was killed in the artillery attack, military spokesman said.

Headquarters also announced the departure of more Americans for Laos and said U.S. troop strength in Vietnam fell to a 29-month low last week with the withdrawal of 3,900 Americans from the war zone.

Spokesmen said there were 400 Americans in Vietnam as of March 12, compared with a total of 4,670 on March 5. It was the lowest such figure since the week ending Oct. 28, 1967, when there</

Just in time
Turning Down NAACP

Supreme Court Allows Delay in School Busing

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—The Supreme Court, in a move that deeply disappointed civil rights lawyers, refused today to apply its own rule of desegregation to argue later, to the heated school controversy in Charlotte, N.C.

Without comment, in a one-sentence announcement, the high court denied a motion by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's legal defense fund to reinstate a district court order for large-scale new busing starting April 1 and left stand-

Kennedy's March
In St. Patrick's
Despite Threats

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 16 (UPI)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and his wife Joan searched the entire route of the city's St. Patrick's parade yesterday amid a ring of tight security after receiving several death threats. St. Patrick's Day is tomorrow.

Secret Service agents and uniformed state and local police flanked the Massachusetts Democrat and his attractive blonde wife when they joined the march a short distance past the official starting point. Parade officials had received a written threat on the master's life.

A state police helicopter hovered overhead during the march, scanning rooftops and other possible vantage points. Sen. Kennedy was greeted by many of the 50,000 who jammed the streets and broke through guards to shake his hand.

U.S. Study Shows
No MIRV Need,
Sen. Brooke Says

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R.-Mass., said today an administration study had concluded that the United States would have an ample nuclear retaliatory force without multiple-warhead (MIRV) missiles even if the Soviet Union deploys them.

Sen. Brooke, seeking to head off deployment in June of the Minuteman-3 "space bus," urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to act quickly on his resolution calling for a halt by both sides in MIRV testing.

Chairman J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., endorsed the proposal and called for action to prod Soviet and American arms control negotiators into action at the forthcoming Vienna talks.

The Foreign Relations Disarmament subcommittee is beginning hearings on a proposal sponsored by Sen. Brooke and 42 other senators calling for a halt by both sides in MIRV testing.

In a letter to the committee urging action, Sen. Brooke said he understood "that recent studies in the executive branch conclude that even if a MIRV moratorium were initiated by the Soviet Union, the United States would retain ample military forces for credible deterrence."

Wisconsin Sues

10 Auto Firms

MADISON, Wis., March 16 (UPI)—Wisconsin Attorney General Robert Warren has filed a suit in the federal district court here against ten U.S. car and truck manufacturers, charging them with conspiring to delay installation of air pollution control devices on their vehicles.

The companies cited are General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp., American Motors Corp., Checker Motor Corp., International Harvester Co., Kaiser Jeep Corp., Mack Truck Inc., Studebaker Corp. and White Motor Corp.

The state of California filed a similar suit against four major manufacturers and the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

The extent of damages sought in the actions was not disclosed.

City Strike Ends
In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (UPI)—Mayor Joseph L. Alioto announced out an agreement with 400 striking city employee early today, ending a threat of a general strike.

The agreement was announced after marathon negotiations which continued after the strike began last minute after midnight Friday. transit service and citywide health services shut down, schools also closed Friday.

Mr. Alioto had refused to seek injunction against the picketing which striking union members threatened to extend to the waterfront and San Francisco International Airport today.

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES - GLOVES
BAGS - TIES - GIFTS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
16 Rue de la Paix - PARIS
TEL. 02 55 55

ing a court-of-appeals order halting the desegregation plan.

The defense fund had taken an emergency appeal from the stay order of the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and had called the issue a major test of confidence in trial judges like Judge James B. McMillan, who risk public abuse for enforcing the high court's decree.

Defense Fund director-counsel Jack Greenberg was quick to state that the denial was "on a matter of procedure and has no substantive significance." He said it would be "far-fetched" to conclude that the high court had buckled in the face of Southern resistance and criticism with Nixon administration officials of court decisions on schools.

Other civil-rights lawyers privately said they were not so sure. They said that while the Charlotte controversy is far from over, and a strong final desegregation order could emerge, lower courts are unlikely to issue busing orders where needed until the Supreme Court makes clear they will be upheld.

Judge McMillan's busing plan would have added at least 14,000 students to the 23,000 children already bused to school in Charlotte.

They would have criss-crossed the city in a school-pairing arrangement, taking up to two and a half hours a day in transit.

School officials had told the court they don't have the money to buy the buses that would be needed.

In recent weeks the Charlotte case has become a focal point of the dispute over how much busing, if any, the courts can require of school boards in the South to eliminate the all-black schools and create unitary, non-racial school systems. Southern boards and their congressmen are insisting that their problems, although stemming from legally enforced segregation before 1954, should have the same cure as Northern schools, where official race discrimination has rarely been proven.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch criticized Judge McMillan's busing order last week as an example of what he considered confusing and educationally harmful court rulings. Citizen groups condemned the judge and called for his impeachment, and the school board for Charlotte and surrounding Mecklenburg County told the high court they simply couldn't afford the cost of busing.

Judge McMillan, rapping the school board for repeated delay in submitting an effective plan, hired an education consultant and drew up his own schedule for grade school integration by April 1 and high schools by May 4.

Pairing Schools

The court plan called for the pairing of ten black schools in the inner city with 24 white schools at the city's edges and in its suburbs; all in the same school district. It required busing several thousand black children out to formerly white schools and several thousand white children—the total figures and costs are sharply in dispute—into the ghetto schools.

On March 5 the Fourth Circuit suspended the order to the extent that it required extra busing and extra expense, called on Judge McMillan for more details on actual cost, and set an expedited schedule for argument. Lawyers met with the judge in Charlotte today in preparation for the Court of Appeals argument set for April 9.

Judge McMillan said the stern busing order was needed because the Supreme Court two years ago declared that where de jure segregation persisted, officials had the affirmative duty to take whatever steps might be necessary to convert to a unitary system within which racial discrimination would be eliminated root and branch." He made clear that busing was proper in his view, as a cure for past action.

Recent Decisions

The judge said his view was reinforced by high-court decisions since October declaring that after 15 years of waiting, Negroes were entitled to desegregated schooling while arguments were being conducted in the courts.

Judge McMillan blasted school officials for their arguments about expense and the "neighborhood school" concept. "Buses for many years were used to operate segregated schools," he said. "There is no reason except emotion (and I confess to having felt my own share of emotion on this subject in all the years before I studied the facts) why school buses cannot be used by the board to provide the flexibility and economy necessary to desegregate the schools. Buses are cheaper than new buildings . . . When racial segregation was required by law, nobody invoked the neighborhood school theory to permit black children to attend white schools close to where they lived."

In another action today, the court unanimously upheld a settlement of an anti-trust suit in which the government had charged the nation's biggest auto makers with conspiring to delay and obstruct development of devices to limit air pollution by automobiles.

Train Kills 50 Sheep
MILAN, March 16 (UPI)—The Milan-Venice express ran into a herd of sheep that had strayed onto the tracks early today, killing 50 animals. The passengers escaped injury. The line was blocked for an hour while workers removed the carcasses.



STRIKE MEETING—Members of the Transport and General Workers Union striking Heathrow Airport gather for a labor rally at a sports stadium in Brentford.

Day Service at Heathrow Cut by Strike

LONDON, March 16 (Reuters)—A walkout by 12,000 workers brought London's giant Heathrow Airport to a near standstill today.

The midmorning exodus by more than a fourth of the ground staff was the most ominous development so far in a wave of labor troubles which have hit the entire British aviation industry.

The Heathrow walkout, which lasted for several hours, kept take-offs to a minimum and forced incoming passengers to carry their own baggage.

The workers traveled to a sports field, where they voted to shut down Heathrow completely for 24 hours if any airline accepted the services of a Canadian-based airport ground-handling service.

The firm, General Aviation Services, has been awarded a contract by the British Airports Authorities to perform such duties as towing equipment for the smaller airlines using Heathrow.

The BAA wants the services provided by one agency, in order to prevent the airport, which handles more international traffic than any other, from being choked with duplicated equipment.

Union leaders say redundancy is certain if GAS is allowed to function. They also object to foreign capital being used.

Also on the agenda at today's meeting was the position of the airport firemen who are on strike for higher pay. Their officers are naming the equipment during the day, but the terminal is idle at night.

The opposition Conservative party has called for a parliamentary debate on the nation's civil aviation industry. Many Com-

meratives were dismayed by last week's announcement that Britain's largest independent airline, British United Airways, will be taken over by the state-run British Overseas Airways Corp.

The workers' meeting also agreed to support airport firemen in their two-week old strike, which has closed Heathrow at night, although the airport has maintained daytime flights with fire officers manning the tenders.

Airlines using Heathrow were accused today of disregarding passengers' safety by allowing "inadequate fire coverage" during the firemen's strike. A union circular said the fire officers were often old and unfamiliar with equipment.

The firemen's strike was scheduled to close the airport again at 11 p.m. tonight until 8 a.m. tomorrow.

Jail Now Preferred to Deportation

French Drug Drive Nets Americans

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 16—Seven more Americans were arrested by the French police over the weekend for bringing hashish into the country. Like dozens of their predecessors they contend that it was a police plant.

On Aug. 25, a 17-year-old French hairdresser was found dead of an overdose of heroin in a toilet of the Bandol casino, near Toulon. A 15-year-old boy was implicated in the affair and the nation got its first real shock of drug use by teenagers.

Official policy changed practically overnight, both for Frenchmen and foreigners. For example, in the preceding 12 months, only eight Americans had been arrested in the Paris area on drug charges.

Now it can be eight on a busy weekend. Fifty Americans have been jailed since October, including five girls. Twenty are still in jail.

The French are as hard on themselves. The Prefecture of Police announced recently that in the three-month period ending Dec. 31, some 5,000 persons were stopped by undercover press saying roughly: "don't bring your hash to France."

In Aug. 25, a 17-year-old French hairdresser was found dead of an overdose of heroin in a toilet of the Bandol casino, near Toulon. A 15-year-old boy was implicated in the affair and the nation got its first real shock of drug use by teenagers.

These young people are caught up in a change in French attitude since Aug. 25, in possession of drugs, including the cannabis by-products, hashish, marijuana and kef.

On Aug. 25, a 17-year-old French hairdresser was found dead of an overdose of heroin in a toilet of the Bandol casino, near Toulon. A 15-year-old boy was implicated in the affair and the nation got its first real shock of drug use by teenagers.

These young people are caught up in a change in French attitude since Aug. 25, in possession of drugs, including the cannabis by-products, hashish, marijuana and kef.

On Aug. 25, a 17-year-old French hairdresser was found dead of an overdose of heroin in a toilet of the Bandol casino, near Toulon. A 15-year-old boy was implicated in the affair and the nation got its first real shock of drug use by teenagers.

These young people are caught up in a change in French attitude since Aug. 25, in possession of drugs, including the cannabis by-products, hashish, marijuana and kef.

On Aug. 25, a 17-year-old French hairdresser was found dead of an overdose of heroin in a toilet of the Bandol casino, near Toulon. A 15-year-old boy was implicated in the affair and the nation got its first real shock of drug use by teenagers.

These young people are caught up in a change in French attitude since Aug. 25, in possession of drugs, including the cannabis by-products, hashish, marijuana and kef.

On Aug. 25, a 17-year-old French hairdresser was found dead of an overdose of heroin in a toilet of the Bandol casino, near Toulon. A 15-year-old boy was implicated in the affair and the nation got its first real shock of drug use by teenagers.

These young people are caught up in a change in French attitude since Aug. 25, in possession of drugs, including the cannabis by-products, hashish, marijuana and kef.

On Aug. 25, a 17-year-old French hairdresser was found dead of an overdose of heroin in a toilet of the Bandol casino, near Toulon. A 15-year-old boy was implicated in the affair and the nation got its first real shock of drug use by teenagers.

These young people are caught up in a change in French attitude since Aug. 25, in possession of drugs, including the cannabis by-products, hashish, marijuana and kef.

Judge Cites Air of Danger In Delaying Rap Brown Case

BEL AIR, Md., March 16 (UPI).

The presiding judge at the riot and arson trial of H. Rap Brown adjourned the proceedings for another week today because of "an atmosphere of potential danger."

But he directed that Mr. Brown, 28, appear in court for the first time when it reconvenes March 24.

Circuit Court Judge Harry Dyer Jr. called the week's adjournment in response to defense pleas for an indefinite adjournment on grounds that two bombing incidents last week made it impossible for a fair trial.

Judge Dyer said he agreed that the explosions which killed two of Mr. Brown's black militant associates in their car and damaged the Dorchester County Courthouse in Cambridge, Md., "however they are related to this trial, have created an atmosphere of potential danger."

No More Postponements

But, he said, "the defendant will be tried in Bel Air and there will be no more postponements unless the defendant himself persuades the court of their necessity." Mr. Brown has been missing since the first of the bombings last Monday night which killed his two friends.

Earlier in an emotionally charged courtroom debate, defense attorney William M. Kunster asked Judge Dyer to postpone the trial indefinitely.

In making his appeal, Mr. Kunster said, "no case is worth a single human life."

The trial of Mr. Brown was scheduled to resume with jury selection following a recess last week when the explosions happened.

Mr. Kunster argued for the adjournment because the case was "bathed in the blood of two men and the wreckage of the Dorchester County Courthouse."

"It's utterly impossible to have a fair trial in this community at this time," he said. "These events have created a pall over the case. An aura of blood and failing bricks has permeated this case to such a degree that to continue it would be to fly in the face of all reason and logic."

"Can't Say Any More"

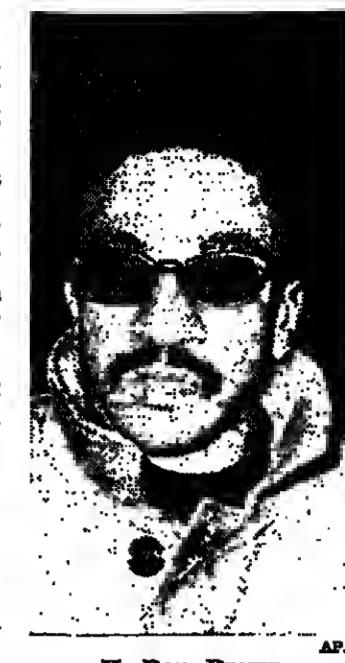
Mr. Kunster broke down at the end of his argument. His voice cracked and there were tears in his eyes as he spoke of the death of his friend Ralph Featherstone in one of the explosions.

"I can't say any more," he told the judge. He sat down and put his head in his hands.

Assistant defense attorney Carl Broege then rose to continue the defense appeal but Judge Dyer interrupted him.

"Wait a minute, Mr. Broege," the judge said.

Judge Dyer sat back in his chair, took a drink of water and stared at Mr. Kunster in the silent court.



H. Rap Brown

room, when Mr. Kunster regained his composure several minutes later, the judge allowed Mr. Broege to offer legal arguments for the adjournment.

Dynamite Stick in Lake

AUBURN, N.H., March 16 (UPI)

Authorities are studying the possibility that 28 sticks of dynamite found in Massachusetts Lake here yesterday may be linked to recent bombings in New York City, Police Chief Emerson Head said today.

Two youths fishing from a bridge found the 28 dynamite sticks.

Chevron Seals
Wild Oil Well
Off Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, March 16 (AP)

The fourth of seven wild wells shooting oil into the Gulf of Mexico off the Louisiana coast was sealed this morning and work

continued on a relief well for the main producing well, a Chevron Oil spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the Coast Guard said winds were shifting rapidly in the gulf from northerly to southeasterly and then easterly, with a forecast calling for a shift back to northerly. The Coast Guard said this probably would result in the oil being moved around in a circle, endangering no land or the rich oyster beds.

A Chevron spokesman said, meanwhile,

The Way of a Neutral

Prince Norodom Sihanouk is quite genuinely neutral; his primary concern is the independence and territorial integrity of Cambodia. If he hitherto has been harder on the United States than upon North Vietnam in his diplomacy, it is probably because it is easier to be bold to the Western colossus, which suffers from many inhibitions, than with his Communist neighbors, who have none. Then, too, it is more natural for an Asian nationalist to attack a non-Asian power than Asians, especially since the latter will be with him much longer than the former.

But the Cambodians, who have followed their prince and head of state loyally through many crises, are not blind to the fact that a large number of North Vietnamese regulars have set up housekeeping in their land, and move in and out with impunity—except the occasional bombing raid or artillery bombardment that pursues them across the frontier. Moreover, the Cambodian Khmers have a pride of ancestry and of nationality that are superior to the accidents of history that gave them, once, French masters, and now a mélange of warring neighbors.

Hanoi and, more mutedly, Moscow, have charged in effect that the recent rampages against the Vietnamese in Cambodia are part of a rightist plot, presumably stimulated by the CIA. Prince Sihanouk, in Paris, also initially took this tack. All seem to have overlooked the possibility that the Cambodians were simply taking Prince Sihanouk's

neutralism in deadly earnest; that they do not see why a small group of Americans who wandered into Cambodian territory by accident should be seized and eventually ceremoniously deported, while some 40,000 armed North Vietnamese were at free quarters on Cambodian soil. The prince recognized the point, finally, and asked the visitors to leave forthwith.

The Cambodians—and their leader, doubtless—are aware that North Vietnam, so wanton in its infringements of the sovereignty of Laos and Cambodia in war, is likely to be a dangerous neighbor in peace. The boundaries of the successor states of Indochina and the historic entities they represent are at least as obscure as those of the Balkans, after they emerged from Ottoman rule, and the difference between fierce nationalism and acquisitive imperialism is slight. Finally, when the Americans depart, there are still the conflicting interests and influences of the two Communist powers, the Soviet Union and China, to be resolved.

Cambodia, in a word, provides another illustration of the fact that the issues in Southeast Asia are not confined to those represented by the four delegations in Paris, as well as pointing up the implication that nationalism is not in the sole keeping of Hanoi. The way of the neutral in that part of the world is hard—and it is not the United States, or certainly not the United States alone, that is responsible for the difficulty.

Germany: The Twain at Last

East Germany's Communist rulers have apparently decided they could not take on the onus of sabotaging the projected discussions with West Germany at a time when Bonn was conducting extended conversations with Poland and Soviet Russia. Moscow may indeed have pointed this out to Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader.

In any case the historic meeting of East and West German heads of government—the first such get-together since the creation of the separate regimes 21 years ago—is now fixed for Thursday in Erfurt, East Germany. Simply the fact of such a meeting is tremendously exciting, even though prospects for early dramatic improvement in relations between the two parts of Germany are not promising.

The East Germans are claiming credit for

the concessions that will allow the talks to get under way, but it was Chancellor Willy Brandt who broke the deadlock at some risk by proposing that the two sides agree on a site other than Berlin. In effect, Brandt told East German Premier Willi Stoph it would be foolish to allow differences about West Berlin to "endanger the realization of the exchange of opinions which we both desire."

The risk is that the East Germans henceforth will claim that Brandt's willingness to bypass West Berlin en route to and from Erfurt indicates he really accepts their argument that Bonn's chancellor has no business even visiting West Berlin. Of course, Mr. Brandt cannot allow any such precedent, any more than he can, at this stage, consider the formal recognition of East Germany.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Ulbricht and Brandt

Moscow is likely to urge East Germany to show reasonableness in the impending talks with West Germany. But Bonn cannot count greatly on Moscow's pressure on the other side. The world of the satellites still has not recovered from the shock of the Czechoslovakia crisis. A possible revolt by Walter Ulbricht would be a far worse shock; it would be a catastrophe. And Moscow cannot risk pushing Ulbricht to revolt; therefore it will pressure him, but with delicacy, and that is why Ulbricht has always resisted and will again arrogantly resist.

—From *Corriere Della Sera* (Milan).

* * *

Rarely has the leader of an immensely wealthy and powerful country swelled as much resentment and pride as Chancellor Brandt is doing. Premier Stoph, an execrable of Moscow's repressive policy, is second only to party Secretary Ulbricht as an object of execration.

Mr. Brandt has staked his reputation on getting this meeting and on improving relations with Russia and the other satellites, and has made many concessions and unashamedly put himself in the position of supplicant.

Mr. Brandt hopes the easement of such rules as those governing over-the-border holiday visits, and restoration of telephone lines across Berlin will stop East and West Germany from becoming "foreign" to each other.

The trouble is that is precisely what Russia and the East German bosses want the two parts of the country to become—unless they become "neutralized" and united under Communist rule.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

Red Advance in Laos

Following their military advance at the end of February, which regained them the central Laotian plateau, the Communists launched a diplomatic campaign aimed at softening up the government in Vientiane, the American public and a world opinion which already tends toward credulity. The call for a return to the Geneva formula of 1962 has a hollow ring, because that formula was first and foremost disregarded by Hanoi and because there is every indication that the North Vietnamese, who today hold three-fifths of Laos more firmly in their grip than they did then, are aiming not at neutralizing it but at dominating it and making it a satellite. The only uncertainty concerns the tempo at which they propose to do so.

—From *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Phantoms for Israel?

Technical complications have not caused the delay in the announcement of whether Phantoms will be delivered to Israel. This delay was caused through the Franco-Soviet diplomatic initiative, combined with pressure of the oil tycoons and coupled with the pressure of American ambassadors to the Middle East who are afraid of risking the Arab states.

—From *Al Hamishmar* (Tel Aviv).

* * *

If the United States has decided not to supply the planes because it thinks this will bring peace, it is making a tragic mistake.

Egypt will be encouraged to plan another attack in due course if there are grounds for the slightest hope that Israel is short of planes for defense and counterattack, and peace will certainly be no nearer.

—From the *Jerusalem Post*.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 17, 1895

WASHINGTON—Within the past 48 hours, there has been further correspondence between the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which the former rejected the latest Lodge compromise and all other modifications of the Lodge program which were presented to him in the hope of obtaining Democratic votes. While the correspondence has not been made public, it is known that the President feels that the real aim of the proposals is the nullification of the Peace Treaty.

Fifty Years Ago

March 17, 1925

WASHINGTON—Within the past 48 hours, we are forcing the balance of terror to a new level, i.e., the "enemy" will have to revise his whole strategy, predicated his new contingency plans on the fact that our ICBMs are invulnerable. Thus the enemy's response to even the slightest provocation will have to be all-out assault on the U.S. population.

I object to nearly every statement that C. L. Sulzberger made in his article "The Shield vs. the Sword" (March 9), but one was exceptionally disturbing. He says (in support of the ABM proposal of President Nixon):

"At least, with effective ABMs, an enemy would be forced to decide in advance on risking all-out assault to try and take out American strategic power."

Doesn't he see the other side of the coin? By constructing ABMs we are forcing the balance of terror to a new level, i.e., the "enemy" will have to revise his whole strategy, predicated his new contingency plans on the fact that our ICBMs are invulnerable. Thus the enemy's response to even the slightest provocation will have to be all-out

Shield vs. Sword

I object to nearly every statement that C. L. Sulzberger made in his article "The Shield vs. the Sword" (March 9), but one was exceptionally disturbing. He says (in support of the ABM proposal of President Nixon):

"At least, with effective ABMs, an enemy would be forced to decide in advance on risking all-out assault to try and take out American strategic power."

James Reston, whose name is honored in the world of journalism, even in faraway South Africa, deals in measured and dispassionate terms with Israel's actions and foreign policy, which he deplores and condemns, while admitting the gravity of her posi-

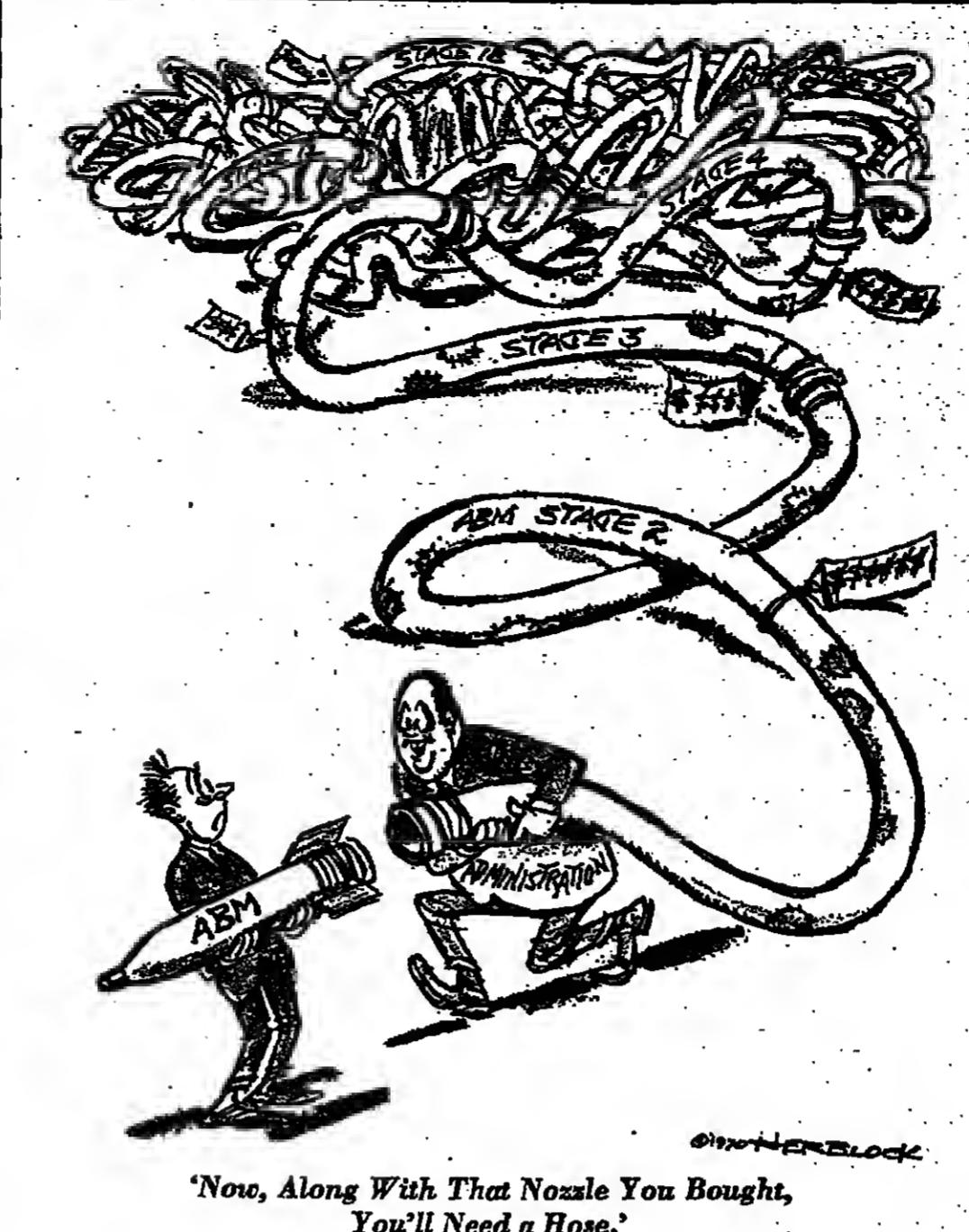
tion and which, he claims, can be in the long term only prejudicial to Israel itself.

Leaving aside for the present

the thought that Mr. Reston, unlike Israel, can afford to be dispassionate about her lonely and embattled position, may I ask Mr. Reston to give Israel's reasons and constructive advice on what precisely her policy and actions should be in order to secure lasting peace, security and justice for all in the Middle East in the face of an implausible array of Arab hatred, mounting terrorism which enjoys at least a measure of world approval and applause, and large-scale indifference and lack of support by the world powers with the notable exception of the United States.

PHILIP E. MEDALIER

Johannesburg.



Gen. Ridgway Argues For Vietnam Pullout

By Matthew B. Ridgway

NEW YORK—Many continue to argue that a military solution, or "victory," in Vietnam has all along been within our reach, that nothing less would serve our interests. I believe such a solution is not now and never has been possible under conditions consistent with our interests.

That would have required, and would still require, resort to military measures unacceptable to most of our people. But regardless of past policy decisions, were such a course to be pursued now, the divisive influences throughout our land, comparatively quiescent, would be intensified.

The basic decision, which I believe is irrevocable and which was made and announced long ago, was to reduce our operations and to withdraw according to a plan merely outlined.

Whether or not it includes an orderly decision to complete withdrawal by a fixed date, I do not know, though I assume it does. For reasons of its own—and reasonable ones are not lacking—the administration has not seen fit to announce it.

Last Nov. 3, the President set forth three conditions that would, he said, determine the rate of our withdrawal: progress in the Paris talks; the character of enemy operations, and the rapidity with which the South Vietnamese Army can assume full responsibility for ground operations. He warned that "if increased enemy action jeopardized our remaining forces" he would "not hesitate to take strong and effective measures," not spelled out but alluded to again in his Jan. 30 press conference.

Strong Measures

Adherence to these conditions could result in relinquishing the initiative. Hanoi's stalling in Paris, or Saigon's unwillingness or inability to bring its army up to the requisite level of combat effectiveness, or an escalation of enemy action would then compel a choice between resort to "wrong measures"—a reversal, it would seem to me, to the search for a military solution already publicly eschewed—or suspending and even reverting our withdrawal.

If this reasoning is sound, then it is relevant to examine our options, should events seem to demand dealing "strongly" with a situation.

We could decide, to halt and subsequently reverse the disengagement process; to resume bombing in North Vietnam on the same scale and against the same target systems as before; to widen a no-fly zone to include key points in power grids, port facilities and industrial centers; even, though located in populated centers, to impose a no-range national interest.

Gen. Ridgway, now retired, was UN and U.S. commander in Japan, Korea and the Far East and later Army Chief of Staff. This article was written at a Tokyo column of The New York Times.

Strong Measures

Adherence to these conditions could result in relinquishing the initiative. Hanoi's stalling in Paris, or Saigon's unwillingness or inability to bring its army up to the requisite level of combat effectiveness, or an escalation of enemy action would then compel a choice between resort to "wrong measures"—a reversal, it would seem to me, to the search for a military solution already publicly eschewed—or suspending and even reverting our withdrawal.

If this reasoning is sound, then it is relevant to examine our options, should events seem to demand dealing "strongly" with a situation.

We could decide, to halt and subsequently reverse the disengagement process; to resume bombing in North Vietnam on the same scale and against the same target systems as before; to widen a no-fly zone to include key points in power grids, port facilities and industrial centers; even, though located in populated centers, to impose a no-range national interest.

Just imagine for a moment that a middle-class Briton had become ill in New York City. Suppose he had been taken, under similar emergency circumstances, to Mount Sinai Hospital.

The cost to Schermer for those weeks in the hospital, the surgeon, the anesthetist, the studies, laboratory tests, was zero. No one ever mentioned the subject of money.

Although he was an American, and a casual visitor to Britain, Schermer was automatically treated under the National Health Service. That is, the system of government-controlled medical care—socialized medicine if you will—that has operated here since World War II.

Schermer was entitled to care, without any questions, simply because he was here. The Health Service decided long ago that it would take too much bureaucracy to try to separate this person from that, even visitors, in dealing with the sick.

The lack of questions and forms and rules in the handling of patients in Britain astounds Americans who come into contact with the system. Health Service doctors simply do not think about the patients' income.

I thought there would surely be some questions. Schermer said after his experience: "At one point I told them it didn't seem al-

Profit and Loss in the Health Business

By Anthony Lewis

It is relevant that the taxpayers of Britain should pay for it, but they said that was the system.

The doctors told me that there is not enough money going into the system for research and other needs. But they said, "We like it because we can do what we want for the patient without worrying about what he can afford."

III in New York

Just imagine for a moment that a middle-class Briton had become ill in New York City. Suppose he had been taken, under similar emergency circumstances, to Mount Sinai Hospital.

The cheapest rate at Mt. Sinai in a four-bed semiprivate room is now said to be \$80 a day plus \$40 for ancillary charges. The bed alone, for seven weeks, would have to cover Schermer's British analogue upward of \$5,000.

Then there would be the doctors and a dozen costs not predictable in advance. A modest estimate for a seven-week illness in an American hospital, with surgery, would hardly be less than \$10,000.

Such figures are unimaginable to Englishmen. Inflation has not set in, here, on the cost of staying healthy. The middle-class man who breaks his leg and finds himself in a fracture clinic with a doctor and an orthopedic and a stock-brace brace.

Some Americans in the United States will have to make the same choice. American medicine is outstanding, and there are many dedicated doctors. But it costs to be treated by them, and that there are also medical profiteers.

When we adopt a system of national medical care, we shall have to accept the notion of government standards and government limits on enrichment from the system. The demand will always be greater than the supply, and there is no ultimate alternative to the British view that there must be regulation to preserve decent minimal care for all without bankruptcy for the individual or the state.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman

John Hay Whitney

Publisher

Robert T. McDonald

Editor

Murray M. Weiss

George W. Bush, Managing Editor; Ray Tamm, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, Paris, France. Copyright © 1970 International Herald Tribune, Inc. All rights reserved.

Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Subscription rates: U.S. \$1 per week; Canada, \$1.20 per week; Australia, \$1.40 per week; U.K., \$1.60 per week; France, \$1.80 per week; Switzerland, \$2.00 per week; Italy, \$2.20 per week; Spain, \$2.40 per week; Mexico, \$2.60 per week; Japan, \$3.00 per week; South Africa, \$3.20 per week; Argentina, \$3.40 per week; Chile, \$3.60 per week; Venezuela, \$3.80 per week; Turkey, \$4.00 per week; Turkey, \$4.20 per week; Mexico, \$4.40 per week; Argentina, \$4.60 per week; Chile, \$4.80 per week; Venezuela, \$5.00 per week; Argentina, \$5.20 per week; Chile, \$5.40 per week; Venezuela, \$5.60 per week.

Subscription rates: U.S. \$1 per week; Canada, \$1.20 per week; Australia, \$1.40 per week; U.K., \$1.60 per week; France, \$1.80 per week; Switzerland, \$2.00 per week; Italy, \$2.20 per week; Spain, \$2.40 per week; Mexico, \$2.60 per week; Japan, \$3.00 per week; South Africa, \$3.20 per week; Argentina, \$3.40 per week; Chile, \$3.60 per week; Venezuela, \$3.80 per week; Turkey, \$4.00 per week; Turkey, \$4.20 per week; Mexico, \$4.40 per week; Argentina, \$4.60 per week; Chile, \$4.80 per week; Venezuela, \$5.00 per week; Argentina, \$5.20 per week; Chile, \$5.40 per week; Venezuela, \$5.60 per week.

Alert Is Declared in Cyprus After Killing of Ex-Minister

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 16 (UPI)—President Makarios called an emergency cabinet meeting today and ordered the police and the National Guard on special alert following the assassination of former Interior Minister Polycarpos Georgiadis last night.

Screamed talks between leaders of the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities were canceled. Extra guards were placed around the presidential palace, scene of an assassination attempt against Archbishop Makarios March 8.

President Makarios presided over the special session of the council of ministers. The meeting lasted



AP
Polycarpos Georgiadis

Fanfani Eyes Effect of Crisis On Economy

ROME, March 16 (UPI)—Financial experts warned today that Italy needs a quick end to a 37-day-old government crisis if its economy is to emerge from its present doldrums.

Finance Minister Giacinto Bosco and Pietro Campilli, president of the advisory National Council of the Economy and Labor, gave their views to ex-Premier Amintore Fanfani, who is trying to build a new center-left coalition government.

Mr. Fanfani, who consulted with political leaders over the weekend, conferred with the experts today to determine what reforms can be carried out and at what cost. He then planned further talks with his own Christian Democrats, the Socialists, Unitarian Socialists and Republicans before reporting back to President Giuseppe Saragat sometime this week. Political observers said his chances of success are not great.

Social Climate

"There is no question but that we must re-establish a political and social climate that will allow us to resume that intense rhythm of progress which led Italy to become one of the leading nations in Europe," Mr. Campilli told newsmen after meeting Mr. Fanfani. He said this is only possible if the government, businessmen and labor all show a sense of responsibility."

Mr. Bosco said there has been "a slight decline" in tax revenue instead of an expected increase. He said he felt "a government capable of restoring the confidence of the country would have favorable effects also in fiscal revenue."

Jewelry Firm Wins Its Point

Promise Her Anything But a Fake V - C - - -

By John L. Hess

PARIS, March 16 (NYT)—It is all very well to tell a man of modest means that, in his case, fake diamonds are a girl's best friend. But it is unwise to assure him that she will get as much joy from them as if they came from Van Cleef & Arpels.

To the grande maison on the Place Vendome, this is a grave offense, and its lawyers proved recently that they were willing and able to pursue the offender beyond the grave.

It was during the Christmas season of 1965 that a weekly, *Le Nouveau Candide*, offered some helpful shopping hints under the headline "give fakes." "All that glitters is not Van Cleef," it said, and it showed "this Van Cleef," jewelry available in popular department stores at one-hundredth the price. Such copies, added *Le Nouveau Candide*, flattered the intelligence and taste of the wearer in a way no mere original could do.

Van Cleef was not amused. Its lawyers, who are nearly as busy as its goldsmiths, sued the owners of *Le Nouveau Candide*. The weekly had since passed on. But, after exhausting all appeals, its publishers have finally been required to apologize to other journals the stern judgment of the courts.

In addition to the legal costs and the advertising, which would buy a respectable item even at Van Cleef, the publishers had to pay the jewelers \$200 for "bad faith and commercial denigration" and \$200 for abusing the trademark "Minaudière."

Van Cleef's lawyers are unquestionably the world's leading authorities on the word "minaudière," as Larousse, the lexicographer



Associated Press
BIG CATCH—Gilbert Bonnenfant poses proudly with the 450-pound grouper he caught with a speargun off the Koumac reef, in the northern region of New Caledonia.

In Westminster Abbey Rite

Churches Formally Adopt New Bible

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—Nine British Protestant churches tonight formally adopted the New English Bible, which they had sponsored, at a colorful ceremony in historic Westminster Abbey.

Amidst trumpet fanfares and the glare of television lights Queen Mother Elizabeth, standing in for her daughter, who is nominal head of the state Church of England, watched the church leaders receive their copies of the new translation.

Use of the new Bible is not obligatory in any of the churches concerned, but all will allow it to be used as an alternative to the King James Bible of 1611 where the pastor and congregation desire.

Archbishop Donald Coggan of York, remarking in his sermon that revision of the scriptures was an unending task, went on to say:

"We don't pretend to give you a final edition of the Bible in the

English tongue. There can be no final edition. What we do offer is the best that British scholarship of the 20th century can offer."

The Rev. Charles H. Dodd, director of the 24-year project which was initiated by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, handed copies of the new Bible—I Corinthians 12, 4-12, beginning: "There are varieties of gifts, but the same spirit."

The churches involved are, in addition to the state churches of England and Scotland, the Presbyterian Church of England, the churches of Wales, the churches of Ireland, the Methodist Church of Great Britain, the Congregational Church in England and Wales, the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Society of Friends.

The Roman Catholic Church, which did not join in the venture,

was represented in the abbey by Bishop Christopher Butler, auxiliary Bishop of Westminster, who mounted the pulpit and read a section of the new Bible—I Corinthians 12, 4-12, beginning: "There are varieties of gifts, but the same spirit."

S. African Clerics Assail New Bible's 'Mistranslations'

JOHANNESBURG, March 16 (NYT)—A group of South African clergymen today criticized the new English Bible for "blatant mistranslations of the Greek Scripture" and for being too liberal.

A spokesman for the clergymen, the Rev. Brian Cross, an English-speaking minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, charged that some of the most important parts of the Bible had been mistranslated.

He cited a passage from the King James Bible: "All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable."

The new version, "Every Inspired Scripture has its use," said Mr. Cross, is in line with the liberal school of theology and implies that not all Scripture was inspired by God.

The group deplored the backing given the new Bible by the Bible Society of South Africa, which is largely subsidized by the Calvinist Dutch Reformed Church.

Spain Orders More Trials In Scandal

6 More Officials In Matesa Dealings

MADRID, March 16 (Reuters)—The former director-general of the state-owned Bank of Industrial Credit, Jose Gonzalez Robato, is among six more Spaniards ordered to stand trial by a judicial investigation into an alleged financial scandal that shook Spain last summer.

The six, all former top officials of government and state bodies, will face negligence charges.

On Friday, four senior officials of the bank were ordered to stand trial on charges of accepting bribes.

Textile Firm Cited

The case, which involves the alleged misuse by the textile machine firm Matesa of official export credits amounting to nearly \$144 million was first disclosed in the press.

The cabinet ordered a full investigation last August, and Mr. Robato was replaced as the bank's director-general.

The new men ordered to stand trial also include Tomas Galan Arguello, former secretary-general of the Industry Ministry; Alvaro Ibanez Comas, former top Commerce Ministry official; Juan Bauista Ginebra Torra, former director-general of commercial expansion in the Commerce Ministry.

State Secretary Conrado Ahlers, Mr. Robato's spokesman, told a news conference he believes the meeting will begin with the exchange of statements of principle by the two heads of government.

Mr. Brandt is going to Erfurt aboard a special six-car train, leaving Bonn late Wednesday, and it to cross the demarcation line at Gerstungen south of Kassel, early Thursday. In addition to his staff, about 40 West German journalists will accompany the chancellor on his train.

State Secretary Egon Bahr, Mr. Brandt's closest adviser on Communist affairs, returned today from his second round of talks in Moscow with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. Mr. Bahr will participate in tomorrow's cabinet meeting. Mr. Ahlers said.

Both the West German talks with Moscow and Warsaw are in recess, and the course they take when they resume probably will depend on the outcome of the Erfurt meeting, political sources said.

The Supreme Court said these men had belonged to the executive committee of the Bank of Industrial Credit or the executive council of the Credit Institute.

Charging them under a section of the penal code, it said there were "reasonable indications" that while working for these organizations, they had, by neglect or lack of diligence, allowed other people to grant improper credits to Matesa.

The court said that it also put into motion legal machinery for the prosecution of a deputy in the Spanish Cortes (parliament).

Matesa president Juan Vilchez, his brother Fernando and two other executives of the firm are already under arrest awaiting trial on fraud charges.

Israeli Airline Film

TEL AVIV, March 16 (Reuters)—Israeli security agent Mordechai Rachamim, who opened fire on the attackers of an Israeli airliner at Zurich airport in February, 1969, will star in a film called "The Hunt," based on the incident. Mr. Rachamim was acquitted by a Swiss court in December on a charge of killing in extenuating circumstances an Arab commando who attacked the plane.

Opposition to Be at Cabinet Talks

Brandt to Report to Bundestag On Day After Stoph Meeting

BONN, March 16 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt will report to the West German parliament the morning after his first encounter Thursday with East German Premier Willi Stoph, his spokesman announced today.

Sources said that, after being welcomed at the station by Mr. Stoph, the chancellor was expected to walk across the square with his East German host to the hotel.

Ulrich Sahm, director of political affairs in Mr. Brandt's office, said earlier that, in keeping with the working nature of the one-day meeting, all ceremony has been omitted. The East and West German flags will fly in front of the hotel, however, Mr. Sahm said.

Newspaper Strike Settled in Paris

PARIS, March 16 (AP)—Journalists employed by French-language newspapers in Paris ended a one-day strike today following an agreement with employers for a staggered 7 percent salary increase and other benefits.

No Paris newspaper appeared today except the English-language International Herald Tribune. The strike, originally called for 24 hours ending at noon, was later extended pending the outcome of negotiations between employers and their representatives.

The journalists had demanded an increase of 12 percent in basic pay. They won 7 percent in three stages spread over the next 14 months. The guaranteed monthly minimum for journalists was set at 1,750 francs (\$314). Free-lance rates were increased, and a five-day week was to be introduced "wherever possible."

DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or visit us:

Joachim Goldenstein

DIAMOND CLUB

62 "Elionstraat,"

Antwerp (Belgium)

Goldschmid

1970 BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

March 1970

Karmann, builder of the Ghia, BMW and Porsche, is now building the American Motors' Javelin.

The Javelin 79-K made its first public showing at the Paris Auto Show in October 1968.

Regular production began at the Karmann plant in Rheine, West Germany the following month.

This plant is one of the most modern in Europe and is ideally located near the Dutch border, giving it easy access to port facilities.

Karmann's production efforts in behalf of American Motors will be directed toward European taste and include special paint application and interior trim modifications.

The Karmann built Javelin will have a 232 cubic-inch, six-cylinder engine and a floor mounted three speed manual gear shift as standard equipment.



HOLLAND
Hollandse Auto Importmaatschappij
"H.A.I." N.V.
Zesterwoudseweg 11A
Leiden, The Netherlands

ITALY
Achillini Motors
Via Compagnoni 18
21129 Milano, Italy

BELGIUM
Etablissements R. Minnes S.P.R.L.
27, Rue de France
Brussels, Belgium

FRANCE
Etablissements Jacques Poch
92, Avenue de Neuilly
92 Neuilly-sur-Seine
France

GERMANY
Peter Lindner G.m.b.H. & Co. K.G.
Westerbacherstrasse 59
6 Frankfurt/Main - Roedelheim
Germany-West

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1970

Page 7

British Trade Sank Into Red in February**But Government Notes Surplus in Long Term**

LONDON, March 16 (UPI)—Britain's foreign trade lost some of its boom in February and the trade difference between what the country bought and sold was moved into a \$12 million deficit after six straight months of surplus.

Imports shot up to a new high for February, while exports moved up. Board of Trade figures said today.

The country's balance of payments, however, was still in surplus because invisible earnings on items such as shipping, insurance, banking and tourism were running surplus of about \$86 million a month, officials said.

Exports and re-exports in February dropped \$8.5 million to \$1 billion. Imports climbed \$1 million to \$1,704 billion.

Trade Hit

The news hit the pound which had moved near \$2.40/£1 and then sank to buy only \$2.4055 when announcement came.

The visible trade balance is related on a balance-of-payments basis which takes in account items like shipping and insurance costs, rather than a simple comparison of exports and imports.

The totals also exclude British classes of U.S. military aircraft.

The February deficit meant a \$1.5 billion, from January when the trade was still strongly in plus.

Long-Term Surplus

The overall trade position in the three months showed that the balance was still in the black, officials said.

The average monthly plus in the three months ended January was \$31.3 million a month, the same as in the preceding three months.

Some observers had expected imports to climb because of the import of materials for industry to maintain the momentum of the foreign boom which had pushed Britain's foreign sales 12 percent during the last year compared with the preceding 12 months.

Shipping Impact

February imports rose 2 percent above the average of the previous three months and both tons and volume were up, officials said. Imports of ships accounted for several million pounds in February and such items vary widely from month to month, officials said.

Taking the last three months together, the visible trade balance in surplus and the current account of the balance of payments in substantial surplus," a U.S. Trade statement said.

The British Treasury has consistently predicted a foreign trade surplus for the year ending March of about \$914 million, which would be the first since 1966 and largest since 1958.

To Float Swiss Lonna

LONDON, March 16 (Reuters)—Trial Chemical Industries Ltd. is to float a 60 million Swiss franc (\$13.3 million) 6 1/2 percent loan on the Swiss capital market at par through a Swiss syndicate, it was announced.

Swiss Act to Cut Back Foreign Worker Influx

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, March 16 (NYT)—The Swiss government, in an attempt to head off a more drastic solution, today imposed a new system of restrictions on the number of foreigners allowed to work in the confederation.

Hereafter, only 40,000 foreign workers will be admitted each year. Since 75,000 or 80,000 return home every year, this will gradually reduce the total, a spokesman in Bern declared.

The labor shortage created by Switzerland's boom economy, which has enabled the Swiss to turn down unattractive jobs as highway workers, laborers in steel mills, and waiters, is the basic cause of the problem. Swiss employers have had to import Italians, Spaniards, and other Europeans to do the work.

Number of Foreigners Increases

Despite restrictions imposed by the federal government over the past three years, the number of foreign workers has continued to increase to 80,000 at present. As a result, the total number of foreign residents, including students and retired persons, but not personnel of the United Nations and other international organizations, rose last year to 971,795, nearly 16 percent of the total population.

The influx has caused relatively few difficulties in Geneva and other parts of French-speaking Western Switzerland, where foreign workers constitute a much larger proportion of the population. The French-speaking Swiss recognize the need for them, and in any case they find it easier to deal with fellow citizens.

Moreover, children born here of foreign parents are not granted Swiss citizenship.

The Schwarzenbach proposal would vastly increase the labor shortage in French-speaking Switzerland. In recognition of Geneva's special dependence on foreign workers, however, it would permit the canton to retain foreign workers up to 25 percent of the population. Even so, this would still require the expulsion of 50,000 of the canton's 105,000 foreign workers.

Finland Walking a Tightrope In EEC, Nordic Union Talks

By John M. Lee

HELSINKI, Finland, March 16 (UPI)—Urbo Kekkonen, with his ultra-friendly Soviet line, urging caution, plotting a course amid the cross-currents of European economic integration.

Membership in the European Economic Community, with its commitment to eventual political cooperation, has been rejected by Finland in line with its policy of doing almost anything to maintain cordial relations with its powerful neighbor, the Soviet Union.

Instead, Finland has thrown itself enthusiastically into negotiations with its Scandinavian neighbors—Sweden, Denmark and Norway—for greater economic cooperation and a common external tariff, or customs union, known as Nordex.

The Russians have not expressed the objections to Nordex which they have to the Common Market, but they have withheld outright endorsement, leaving it to the Finns to tie themselves in knots anticipating any Soviet reservations.

This is apparently what has happened. Over the last three months, Finnish policy has been beset by twists and turns, with the Social Democratic Premier, Mauno Koivisto, pressing on, and Foreign Minister, Ahti Karjalainen, aligned to the Center party, and President

Op U.S. Bankers Unscathed by Profit Pinch

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT)—The largest U.S. bank suffered a profit pinch last year, but its highest ranking officers escaped unscathed. In fact, according to a New York Times survey, 10 of them got raises—ranging from \$40,000 to the eye-popping \$20,500 increase received by Robert P. Patterson of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Mr. Patterson was promoted to vice-president last March from executive vice-president, a move that cost him pay to \$134,000.

Only one of the dozen bankers surveyed—Thomas S. Gates of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.—received less than in 1968. George H. Gates of Irving Trust Co. and Security National Bank and Trust Co., and President

of their top executives also shows that Bank of America, the country's biggest, no longer pays its chief less than its major league competitors pay theirs.

The San Francisco-based institution, with almost 1,000 branch offices, raised R.A. Peterson, now retired, nearly \$30,000 to \$202,376. Irving Trust, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co., and Security Pacific National Bank,

paid less than that to their chiefs last year.

Once again, Morgan Guaranty was the highest paying among the major banks in terms of salary and other direct benefits. John M. Meyer Jr., chairman, emerged in all probability as the nation's best paid commercial banker at \$266,350, up from \$254,750. Mr. Gates and Elmore C. Patterson, president, both earned \$205,250.

Hot Issue: Funds' Bonus System

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT)—One of the hottest subjects in mutual fund circles these days is that of so-called "performance" or "incentive" fees that some money managers can collect if they do better than certain market averages.

The list of funds operating on this principle has swelled to about 150 from 14 prior to 1965 (and only 71 as of last July 31). The increase has sparked the long-simmering, but mostly professional, debate about the merits of a concept that some critics attacked as a "heads-we-win, tails-you-lose" deal for the manager.

Typically, a manager of an incentive-type fund receives a basic 0.4 percent of its assets, plus a bonus if the fund's value per share increases more, or falls less, than the Dow Jones industrial average, the Standard & Poor's 500 or 450 stock indexes, the New York Stock Exchange Composite index or some combination of these.

Often there is also a penalty for poor performance that may or may not be equal to the possible rewards. One year has

been the standard period for measuring performance—and therefore the fees.

The Securities and Exchange Commission's view is that, while this has "never been against giving the good guys more money," as a spokesman put it recently, many of the arrangements are unfair.

On the record for 1969, SEC chairman James H. Budge told a congressional committee that "the payment of performance fees has not necessarily purchased the performance."

Some industry observers note that shareholders of a few funds paid an incentive fee last year to managers who produced losses for them.

They also believe that incentives are necessary to attract and hold good portfolio managers and to give small, new funds a chance to carve out a place for themselves in competition with the multi-billion-dollar giants.

But critics point to what they consider a natural temptation for fund managers to "play it safe" if the fund is doing well toward the end of a period and, conversely, to "crap-shoot" if it is lagging.

Outlook Is for More

Nevertheless, it appears that performance fees will grow in importance from the substantial levels of today.

The SEC, which in 1968 proposed to eliminate the exception in the Investment Advisers Act that permits investment companies to use performance fees, has modified its position. The mutual fund "reform" bill, still under consideration, contains only an "equal up and down" provision that stipulates

a possible "penalty clause" for poor performance that may or may not be equal to the possible rewards. One year has

been the standard period for measuring performance—and therefore the fees.

The Securities and Exchange Commission's view is that, while this has "never been against giving the good guys more money," as a spokesman put it recently, many of the arrangements are unfair.

On the record for 1969, SEC chairman James H. Budge told a congressional committee that "the payment of performance fees has not necessarily purchased the performance."

Some industry observers note that shareholders of a few funds paid an incentive fee last year to managers who produced losses for them.

They also believe that incentives are necessary to attract and hold good portfolio managers and to give small, new funds a chance to carve out a place for themselves in competition with the multi-billion-dollar giants.

But critics point to what they consider a natural temptation for fund managers to "play it safe" if the fund is doing well toward the end of a period and, conversely, to "crap-shoot" if it is lagging.

Often there is also a penalty for poor performance that may or may not be equal to the possible rewards. One year has

been the standard period for measuring performance—and therefore the fees.

The Securities and Exchange Commission's view is that, while this has "never been against giving the good guys more money," as a spokesman put it recently, many of the arrangements are unfair.

On the record for 1969, SEC chairman James H. Budge told a congressional committee that "the payment of performance fees has not necessarily purchased the performance."

Some industry observers note that shareholders of a few funds paid an incentive fee last year to managers who produced losses for them.

They also believe that incentives are necessary to attract and hold good portfolio managers and to give small, new funds a chance to carve out a place for themselves in competition with the multi-billion-dollar giants.

But critics point to what they consider a natural temptation for fund managers to "play it safe" if the fund is doing well toward the end of a period and, conversely, to "crap-shoot" if it is lagging.

Often there is also a penalty for poor performance that may or may not be equal to the possible rewards. One year has

been the standard period for measuring performance—and therefore the fees.

The Securities and Exchange Commission's view is that, while this has "never been against giving the good guys more money," as a spokesman put it recently, many of the arrangements are unfair.

On the record for 1969, SEC chairman James H. Budge told a congressional committee that "the payment of performance fees has not necessarily purchased the performance."

Some industry observers note that shareholders of a few funds paid an incentive fee last year to managers who produced losses for them.

They also believe that incentives are necessary to attract and hold good portfolio managers and to give small, new funds a chance to carve out a place for themselves in competition with the multi-billion-dollar giants.

But critics point to what they consider a natural temptation for fund managers to "play it safe" if the fund is doing well toward the end of a period and, conversely, to "crap-shoot" if it is lagging.

Often there is also a penalty for poor performance that may or may not be equal to the possible rewards. One year has

been the standard period for measuring performance—and therefore the fees.

The Securities and Exchange Commission's view is that, while this has "never been against giving the good guys more money," as a spokesman put it recently, many of the arrangements are unfair.

On the record for 1969, SEC chairman James H. Budge told a congressional committee that "the payment of performance fees has not necessarily purchased the performance."

Some industry observers note that shareholders of a few funds paid an incentive fee last year to managers who produced losses for them.

They also believe that incentives are necessary to attract and hold good portfolio managers and to give small, new funds a chance to carve out a place for themselves in competition with the multi-billion-dollar giants.

But critics point to what they consider a natural temptation for fund managers to "play it safe" if the fund is doing well toward the end of a period and, conversely, to "crap-shoot" if it is lagging.

Often there is also a penalty for poor performance that may or may not be equal to the possible rewards. One year has

been the standard period for measuring performance—and therefore the fees.

The Securities and Exchange Commission's view is that, while this has "never been against giving the good guys more money," as a spokesman put it recently, many of the arrangements are unfair.

On the record for 1969, SEC chairman James H. Budge told a congressional committee that "the payment of performance fees has not necessarily purchased the performance."

Some industry observers note that shareholders of a few funds paid an incentive fee last year to managers who produced losses for them.

They also believe that incentives are necessary to attract and hold good portfolio managers and to give small, new funds a chance to carve out a place for themselves in competition with the multi-billion-dollar giants.

But critics point to what they consider a natural temptation for fund managers to "play it safe" if the fund is doing well toward the end of a period and, conversely, to "crap-shoot" if it is lagging.

Often there is also a penalty for poor performance that may or may not be equal to the possible rewards. One year has

been the standard period for measuring performance—and therefore the fees.

The Securities and Exchange Commission's view is that, while this has "never been against giving the good guys more money," as a spokesman put it recently, many of the arrangements are unfair.

On the record for 1969, SEC chairman James H. Budge told a congressional committee that "the payment of performance fees has not necessarily purchased the performance."

Some industry observers note that shareholders of a few funds paid an incentive fee last year to managers who produced losses for them.

They also believe that incentives are necessary to attract and hold good portfolio managers and to give small, new funds a chance to carve out a place for themselves in competition with the multi-billion-dollar giants.

But critics point to what they consider a natural temptation for fund managers to "play it safe" if the fund is doing well toward the end of a period and, conversely, to "crap-shoot" if it is lagging.

Often there is also a penalty for poor performance that may or may not be equal to the possible rewards. One year has

been the standard period for measuring performance—and therefore the fees.

The Securities and Exchange Commission's view is that, while this has "never been against giving the good guys more money," as a spokesman put it recently, many of the arrangements are unfair.

On the record for 1969, SEC chairman James H. Budge told a congressional committee that "the payment of performance fees has not necessarily purchased the performance."

Some industry observers note that shareholders of a few funds paid an incentive fee last year to managers who produced losses for them.

They also believe that incentives are necessary to attract and hold good portfolio managers and to give small, new funds a chance to carve out a place for themselves in competition with the multi-billion-dollar giants.

But critics point to what they consider a natural temptation for fund managers to "play it safe" if the fund is doing well toward the end of a period and, conversely, to "crap-shoot" if it is lagging.

Often there is also a penalty for poor performance that may or may not be equal to the possible rewards. One year has

been the standard period for measuring performance—and therefore the fees.

The Securities and Exchange Commission's view is that, while this has "never been against giving the good guys more money," as a spokesman put it recently, many of the arrangements are unfair.

On the record for 1969, SEC chairman James H. Budge told a congressional committee that "the payment of performance fees has not necessarily purchased the performance."

<p

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$										1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$										1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$																								
High.	Low.	Div.	1st	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	1st	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	1st	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.																		
7500 1300 Albras .07	58	124	140	144	140	140	140	+ .06	2750 2500 AmCrest 1.25	244	265	265	258	258	258	258	- .04	5000 4200 Bartell 1.01	4	42	47	47	47	47	47	+ .14	2600 3100 Case Power 2.28	28	30	30	28	28	28	28	.04	3000 2200 Beld Cr. 1.40	1	234	242	23	23	23	23	.02
7500 70 ACF Lab. 1.10	3	48	48	48	48	48	48	+ .04	2100 2140 Aditrol 1.98	304	304	304	295	295	295	295	- .04	5000 6200 Basic Inc. 2.50	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	.04	3000 2300 Belzona 2.11	3	12	12	12	12	12	12	.04									
5000 4400 ACF Ind. 2.40	3	48	48	48	48	48	48	+ .04	1010 1540 Am Dual-Vest	31	87	97	95	95	95	95	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04	3000 2300 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04										
2000 21 Acme Ind. 1.40	3	20	20	20	20	20	20	+ .04	1010 1540 AdTech pfd.84	124	134	134	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
2000 15 Acme Mkt. 2.00	17	44	44	44	44	44	44	+ .04	2700 2750 AmEx 1.25	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1500 12 Amex 1.25	14	20	20	20	20	20	20	+ .04	2110 2150 AmEx 1.25	211	314	314	211	211	211	211	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1100 10 Am. Min. 2.00	10	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	2110 2150 AmEx 1.25	211	154	154	154	154	154	154	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
4200 4200 Address 1.40	31	454	454	454	454	454	454	+ .04	2110 2150 AmEx 1.25	211	154	154	154	154	154	154	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1200 12 Adm. Lab. 1.10	22	124	124	124	124	124	124	+ .04	2110 2150 AmEx 1.25	211	154	154	154	154	154	154	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
2000 20 Adm. Co. 1.10	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	+ .04	2110 2150 AmEx 1.25	211	154	154	154	154	154	154	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
4700 4700 Adm. Corp. 1.10	38	494	494	494	494	494	494	+ .04	2110 2150 AmEx 1.25	211	154	154	154	154	154	154	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
4150 4150 Adm. Prod. 2.00	20	494	494	494	494	494	494	+ .04	1590 1740 AmHabs 1.70	47	144	144	144	144	144	144	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1600 1600 Adm. Prod. 2.00	165	18	18	18	18	18	18	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04																			
1800 1800 Adm. Prod. 2.00	42	174	174	174	174	174	174	+ .04	1710 1740 AmHome 1.50	71	124	124	124	124	124	124	- .04	5000 1200 Bath Ind.	20	20	20	20	20	20	.04</																			

International Commodities Investment Fund

I.C.I.F. is the only Mutual Fund with a proven success record of investing directly into the commodities futures markets, a field of investment normally not available to the general public. Leverage up to 200% is available to approved clients.

ISSUE PRICE:
15th March 1968 Sw. Fr. 166.20
Price: 20th Nov. 1969 122.90
" 31st Dec. 1969 145.18
" 20th Jan. 1970 145.88
" 27th Feb. 1970 146.43

Current Price can be found under "International Funds".

Send now for full details.

Tel. Rihm S.A., Information Office,
International Commodities Corp.,
3, Avenue de la Paix, 6000 Luxemburg,
Switzerland.

Send me full details of I.C.I.F.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
APT. # _____

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 16—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit Mon. Year ago

FOODS
Wheat 2 red bush \$1.62 1/4 31.87
Wheat 2 hard e.l. bu 1.62 1/4 31.87
Corn, yellow 1 bu 1.51 1/4 30.95
Catt 2 white bu 1.51 1/4 31.81
Rye 2 Western e.l. bu 1.68 1/4 31.70
Cocoa, Accra, Id. *34 1/2 1/4 32.50
Cotton 4 Santos Id. *51 1/2 1/4 31.81

TEXTILES

Printcloth 64-60 36" yd 18 1/2 1/4 31.81

METALS

Steel bullions (Pitt.) ton 50.00 53.98

Iron 2. Dwy. Phila. ton 55.00 52.95

Steel ingot, 1,000 lbs. 55.00 52.95

Copper spc. in. 18 1/2 1/4 31.81

Copper elec. 18 1/2 1/4 31.81

Zinc, E. & L. bus. 16 1/2 1/4 31.81

Silver, N.Y. oz. 1.67 1/2 1/4 31.81

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's (Index 100)

Dec. 31, 1969 422.1 215.1

* Nominal. † Asked

NEW YORK FUTURES

NEW YORK, March 16—Domestic sugar future: May 7.94, n. May 7.84 b.

World sugar future: July 3.44-46, Sept.

Aug. 4.71-43, Oct. 5.71-53.

Gold future: May 104.5 b.

108.0 b. Dec. 105.5 b.

Wool tape future: July 150.8 b. Dec.

162.8 b. March 171.8 b.

Cocoa future: March 31.25, May 29.85,

July 31.05, May 77.31.25, July 11.31.25,

Sept. 31.25, Oct. 31.25.

Cotton future: No. 2: May 25.10 b.

May 25.72, June 25.72, July 25.72,

Sept. 25.72, Oct. 25.72, Nov. 25.72.

Silver future: March 128.00, May

27.29, June 27.29, July 27.29,

Sept. 27.29, Oct. 27.29, Nov. 27.29.

BALTIMORE, March 16—Cotton future: May 25.25, June 25.25, July 25.25,

Sept. 25.25, Oct. 25.25, Nov. 25.25.

SOYBEAN OIL

Mar. 2.39 12.66 11.98 11.22

May 10.45 10.45 10.08 10.28

June 9.43 9.43 9.43 9.43

July 9.43 9.43 9.43 9.43

Sept. 9.25 9.25 9.25 9.25

Oct. 9.25 9.25 9.25 9.25

Dec. 9.25 9.25 9.25 9.25

Jan. 6.93 6.93 6.93 6.93

SOYBEAN METAL

Mar. 7.73 72.00 71.05 72.70

May 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

June 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

July 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

Sept. 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

Oct. 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

Dec. 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

Jan. 6.93 6.93 6.93 6.93

CHOICE STEERS

Apr. 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

May 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

June 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

July 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

Sept. 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

Oct. 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

Dec. 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

Jan. 27.42 27.59 27.59 27.59

BALVERS

Mar. 1.89 70.10 1.89 70.10

May 1.89 70.10 1.89 70.10

June 1.89 70.10 1.89 70.10

July 1.89 70.10 1.89 70.10

Sept. 1.89 70.10 1.89 70.10

Oct. 1.89 70.10 1.89 70.10

Dec. 1.89 70.10 1.89 70.10

Jan. 2.11 10.20 2.11 10.20 2.11 10.20

BALTIMORE, March 16—Cotton future: May 25.25, June 25.25, July 25.25,

Sept. 25.25, Oct. 25.25, Nov. 25.25.

SOYBEAN OIL

Mar. 2.39 12.66 11.98 11.22

May 10.45 10.45 10.08 10.28

June 9.43 9.43 9.43 9.43

July 9.43 9.43 9.43 9.43

Sept. 9.25 9.25 9.25 9.25

Oct. 9.25 9.25 9.25 9.25

Dec. 9.25 9.25 9.25 9.25

Jan. 6.93 6.93 6.93 6.93

SOYBEAN METAL

Mar. 7.73 72.00 71.05 72.70

May 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

June 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

July 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

Sept. 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

Oct. 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

Dec. 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

Jan. 6.93 6.93 6.93 6.93

CHOICE STEERS

Apr. 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

May 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

June 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

July 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

Sept. 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

Oct. 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

Dec. 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

Jan. 27.42 27.59 27.59 27.59

BALTIMORE, March 16—Cotton future: May 25.25, June 25.25, July 25.25,

Sept. 25.25, Oct. 25.25, Nov. 25.25.

SOYBEAN METAL

Mar. 7.73 72.00 71.05 72.70

May 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

June 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

July 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

Sept. 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

Oct. 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

Dec. 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

Jan. 6.93 6.93 6.93 6.93

CHOICE STEERS

Apr. 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

May 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

June 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

July 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

Sept. 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

Oct. 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

Dec. 32.42 32.65 32.65 32.70

Jan. 27.42 27.59 27.59 27.59

BALTIMORE, March 16—Cotton future: May 25.25, June 25.25, July 25.25,

Sept. 25.25, Oct. 25.25, Nov. 25.25.

SOYBEAN METAL

Mar. 7.73 72.00 71.05 72.70

May 7.73 72.00 72.05 72.05

**BOOKS****THE NEW ENGLISH BIBLE**

Standard edition with the Apocrypha
1,224 pp. \$3.95. New York: Oxford
Press and Cambridge University Press.

Reviewed by Robert M. Grant
(Second of two parts; the first appeared
in yesterday's edition.)

I think the translators are especially successful when their texts have to do with ordinary human affairs. The older versions let "Ecclesiastes," the "preacher," talk like a preacher and say, "Cast your bread upon the waters, for you will find it after many days." Highly unlikely! The "speaker" of N.E.B. comes to the point, "Send your grain across the sea, and in time you will get a return." Aphorisms like those of "Poor Richard" come clear in Ecclesiastes: "Never consult a woman about her rival or a merchant about a bargain or a buyer about a sale." Such renderings are fresh, vivid and intelligible. So is the love poetry of the Song of Songs, now divided among the various speakers—and not referred to Christ and the church.

A translation of the Bible can be fully adequate only if it points through itself and beyond its readers to the region of the sacred and the numinous. Its language must not be commonplace, but it must be comprehensible. The language of the New English Bible meets this test. The university presses of Oxford and Cambridge have presented it in a format that assists understanding and gives pleasure to the eye. Form and content work together to stimulate and challenge the reader.

Mr. Grant is a professor of The New Testament at the University of Chicago Divinity School. He is the author of the forthcoming "Augustus to Constantine" and wrote this review for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
An analysis based on reports from more than 100 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right-hand column represent percentage increase over previous week.

		Last Week	
1	One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest	1	15
2	The Godfather	2	11
3	Tales With My Aunt	3	—
4	Mrs. Murphy	4	—
5	The White	5	—
6	The Godfather, Part II	6	12
7	The Godfather, Part III	7	—
8	Love Story	8	—
9	The Godfather, Part I	9	10
10	Puppet on a Chain	10	12
11	Fire from Heaven	11	14
12	Rebel	12	—
GENERAL		Last Week	
1	Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, But Were Afraid to Ask	1	8
2	The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language	2	44
3	The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language	3	—
4	The Pagan Principle	4	—
5	The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language	5	—
6	In Bonanza's Shadow	6	23
7	Buffles and Flounders	7	8
8	Carpenter	8	5
9	Graham Kerr Cook Book	9	12
10	How to Win Friends and Influence People	10	15
11	101 Ways of Rebellion	11	1
12	Douglas	12	—
(These figures are for the week ending March 14.)			

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Tree
- 2 Wasted
- 3 Branch of the Rhine
- 4 Nitrogen, in chemistry
- 5 Miles 5 provinces: Abb.
- 6 Song
- 7 Disturbances
- 8 Sailing vessels
- 9 Old song hit
- 10 Spanish Mrs.
- 11 Only
- 12 Spar
- 13 Medical patient
- 14 Clears away
- 15 Reserve supply
- 16 Anatomical sheaths
- 17 Old song hit
- 18 Odysseus, for one
- 19 Scope
- 20 Planet
- 21 Keep: Abb.
- 22 Not kosher, in Jewish law
- 23 Sacred Egyptian bull
- 24 City near Phoenix

DOWN

- 1 Ants
- 2 South Pacific singer
- 3 Content
- 4 Bear witness
- 5 Secretary of the Army
- 6 Endure
- 7 Music group: Abb.
- 8 Design
- 9 Popular songwriter
- 10 Legal document
- 11 Study
- 12 River to Yellow Sea
- 13 Poetic composition
- 14 Front
- 15 Sacred song
- 16 Regard with reverence

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14					15				16			
17					18				19			
20					21							
					22				23			
24	25	26			27	28			29	30	31	32
33					34				35	36	37	
38					39				40			
41									42			43
45									46			
49									47	48	49	
50									51			
55									56			
60									61			
62									63			
65									66			

JUMBLE — That crumpled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square,
to form four ordinary words.

ROMIN **USHOE**

CANOLS

ATRILA

Find the surprise answer
in the **□**'s.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's

Answer: What's a fat man in a telephone booth
might suggest? A CLOSE CALL.

Now arrange the circled letters
to form the surprise answer, as
suggested by the above cartoon.

IN THE

(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's

Answer: What's a fat man in a telephone booth
might suggest? A CLOSE CALL.

